of Indian schools.

Fair: warmer.

IN TIME OF SUNSHINE PREPARE FOR RAIN

By making your lady or gentleman friends a Christmas present of a nice Silk or Gloria Umbrella. We have a large assortment to select from in natural wood and fancy handles at very low prices.

Ease, comfort and pleasure can be found by purchasing one of our Smoking Jackets or House Coats. We have made a big reduction in prices of these garments. Holiday givings of Neckwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mackintoshes at prices that will make you glad you bought at

With every Boys' Suit or Overcoat we give a pair of "B. and B." Skates.

WE OFFER THE TRADE

A Ladies' Dongola Button, and warrant every pair free from shouldy, at \$1.25 per pair less 5 per cent. thirty days. Send for sample.

McKEE & CO.,

136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

PANTZER'S DRUG STORE

54 W. WASHINGTON ST.,

.....FOR

COME AND SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY.

Pantzer's Drug Store

54 W. Washington St. Bates House.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

NOT UP TO DATE.

The Court Didn't Know There Was Law

to Hold the "Minnesota Blizzard."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.-The Supreme

Court of Minnesota has got itself into a

strange predicament, and if it does not

speedily reverse itself it will, apparently,

be obliged to release three hundred people

who have recently been committed to the

State insane asylum. The remarkable blun-

der was made on Friday, in the case of

Mrs. M. Blaisdell, known in Washington as

"The Minnesota Blizzard." She has often

been written about by Washington corre-

spondents because of her persistent haunt-

ing of the pension and other departments.

A short time ago she was ordered com-

mitted to an asylum by the Probate Court

of Fergus Falls and the matter was carried

to the Supreme Court. This court ordered

her released because of the repeal of the old

law, at the same time failing to discover

that a new law covering the case complete-

1893. When the Supreme Judges were asked

about the matter, last evening, they merely said their attention had not been called to

PREHISTORIC CITIES.

Ruins of Five Aztec Towns Discovered

in New Mexico.

EDDY, N. M., Dec. 20,-Yesterday Will

McMillan, of St. Louis, and E. B. Bron-

son, of El Paso, authorities on prehis-

toric Indian ruins, discovered, twenty to

forty miles below Eddy, the crumbled re-

mains of five different Aztec towns that

formerly contained, according to usual esti-

mates, 15,000 to 20,000 people. Excavations

are soon to be made. A canyon near by,

filled with sand, formerly furnished living

water. The remains of an ancient canal

had previously been discovered. Broken

pottery, arrow heads and stone axes prove

the identity of race to be the same as that which left peculiarly built towns in

northern Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona.

They were a people who built towns in the hills for defense and farmed the river

lands. Their discovery here shows that

agriculture was carried on by irrigation by

the prehistoric dwellers and a dense popu-

MANTELLI'S RECEIPTS TIED UP.

The Actor's Former Managers Claim

Violation of Contract.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.-Judge Hutch-

ins, of the Common Pleas Court, has grant-

ed a temporary injunction restraining the

Lyceum Theater from paying any part of

the receipts of the house to Robert Mantell,

who is playing a week's engagement in

this city. The order is granted at the in-

stance of Proctor & Turner, of Nev York,

who claim to have a five-year contract as

Mantell's managers. Mr. Mantell says Proc-

tor & Turner have repeatedly violated their

he notified them that he no longer consid-

ered himself bound to them, and appointed

Cannot Pay His Debts.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.-Actor Frederick Warde

was in the poor debtors' session of the mu-

nicipal court to-day, to take the oath for

the relief of poor debtors on an execution

A Retired Clergyman Disappears.

been caused here by the disappearance of Rev. Isaac E. House, a retired Reformed

Church clergyman, fifty years of age, who

has not long come into possession of a

fortune left by his father. Mr. House recent-

ly mortgaged all his property here, and, with

Ex-Cashier Indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20 .- James Dow-

ling, late cashier of the mint here, was in-

For the Miseries of Dyspepsia,

And they include almost every unpleasant

feeling that belongs to physical disease

and mental wretchedness, Simmons Liver

Regulator is a certain and speedy cure.

a large sum of money, disappeared.

federal grand jury.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 20 .- A sensation has

John H. Martin as his manager.

obtained in a St. Louis court.

contract with him, and that on Nov. 25

lation supported.

The largest assortment,

The lowest prices.

TO REHEMBER

YOUR FRIENDS WITH

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To and from all stations on the Big Four system; also to points on the following connecting lines, viz: Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Baltimore & Ohio Railway. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rallway.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ry Queen & Crescent Route. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Evansville & Terre Haute Rallway. Jacksonville Southeastern Line. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Ry Louisville & Nashville Railway. Lou., New Albany & Chicago Ry.

Ohio Central Lines. Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Ohio Southern. Peorla, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry St. Louis, Alton & Terre Hante Ry. Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati. Toledo, Peorla & Western Railway.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.

Vandalia Lines. Wabash Railway. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 21 and Jan. 1, good returning to and including Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894. Rate. one and one-third fare for the round Call on agents Big Four Route, 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson

place, Massachusetts Avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

C., H. & D. R. R.

On Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and Jan. 1 the C., H. & D. R. R. will sell excursion tickets on below named roads at

to all points on its own line, also to points

ONE AND A THIRD FARE For the round trip. All tickets good to re turn until Jan. 2 inclusive Baltimore & Ohio west of Pittsburg.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Chicago & Erie. Queen & Crescent. Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern. incinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. Detroit, Lansing & Northern.

Flint & Pere Marquette.

Louisville & Nashville. New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan. For tickets, etc., call at City Ticket Office. Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Monon Route.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES Account Christmas and New Year's Holidays

The Monon Route will sell excusion tickets to all points on its line, including Chicago; also to points on the following lines; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago &

Vandalia Line. Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Wabash Railway. Onlo & Mississippi

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.

At Rate of One and a Third Fare

All tickets good to return until Jan. 2, 1894. Inclusive For further information and tickets call on any Monon ticket agent. Indianapolis ticket offices are at 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Lump and Crushed Coke FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMP

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street

Flanner & Buchanan FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and com no lious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assirel Chapa and Morgne in charge of lasty attendant 172 North Illinois Street.

WAGON WHEAT 57c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

\$62 West Washington Street.

CLEVELAND COERCED

Forced to Sanction Removal of Postmaster Thompson.

Albert Sahm to Be Appointed To-Day or Immediately After the Holiday Recess of Congress.

MR. BYNUM WAS IGNORANT

And Senator Turpie Quite Indignant When Questioned.

Evidence that Voorhees Pulled the String Again and Danced the President Till He Promised.

WAYNE M'VEAGH CONFIRMED

Nomination of Associate Justice Hornblower Not Considered.

Many Hungry Democrats Presented with Offices by Santa Claus Cleveland-Judge Waugh on Pensions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Considerable excitement was created in the Hoosier colony at the capital to-day by a report that Postmaster E. P. Thompson, of Indianapolis, had been removed, and that the President would immediately send to the Senate the nomination of Albert Sahm for the vacancy. Inquiry at the Postoffice Department failed to elicit any reliable information upon the subject, beyond the fact that charges had some months ago, probably last spring, been filed against Postmaster Thompson. The charges related to alleged offensive partisanship. Senators Voorhees and Turple had a number of times called upon Postmaster-general Bissell and requested and then demanded action upon the chargesdemanded the removal of the postmaster forthwith. Mr. Sahm stood solitary and alone as the aspirant for the position, and had the united recommendations, the most cordial indorsements, of Senators Voorhees

and Turple and Representative Bynum. It was also learned at the department by the Journal correspondent that the two Senators and Representative Bynum had a number of times called upon the Postmaster-general and the President with reference to the charges, and urged action and the appointment of Mr. Sahm. Mr. Bynum, as reported at the time, called at the White House shortly after the recent municipal election and added to the charges against Postmaster Thompson the statement that he had "rode around Indianapolis all of the night following the city election blowing a horn and otherwise engaging in the offens-

ive jollification over the Republican victory." It was learned at the Postoflice Department also that Postmaster Thompson had attended the Minneapolls convention a year ago last June, and "acted in an offensive manner in laboring for the renomination of President Harrison," and that, during the last campaign, he had "handled his office in the interest of the Republicans, and to the disadvantage of the Democrats, as a party." It was not charged that he was derelict of his duty, or was inefficient. His integrity as an officer was not, it was

Later during the afternoon the Journal correspondent called on Representative Bynum and inquired what he knew of the rumored removal of Postmaster Thompson. "I cannot say that I know anything," was the reply of the Indianapolis Congressman, "and if I did I wouldn't like to talk on the subject. Charges of a partisan character were filed at the department last spring, and there the subject was probably dropped. ly had been passed by the Legislature of I cannot say what is the condition at present. When a change is made I have no doubt that Mr. Sahm will get the office." Mr. Bynum was reluctant to talk on the subject to any extent whatever. He said he did not know what the two Indiana Senators had been doing about the office.

TURPIE REAL MAD. When Senator Turple was approached on the subject he "flew all to pieces" and fairly pawed the air. The old gentleman is very irascible at best, and raention of the Indianapolis postmastership had about the same impression on him as a gory-colored flag before a male bovine. He said he had nothing to say and would not be quoted. Furthermore, he thought it impudence for a newspaper man to mention such a subject to a United States Senator. His intense anger over the fact that his anticipations had leaked out and were to be pub-

lished created suspicion. It can be stated on reliable authority that it was the expectation of the two Senators and Mr. Bynum that the nomination of Mr. Sahm would go to the Senate to-day. They had arranged, if not with the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads, then in their own minds, to have the nomination acted on promptly in the Senate so the transfer of the office could take place at the end of this year. It can be further stated that the nomination is confidently expected to arrive at the Senate to-morrow. But that will no doubt be too late for confirmation before Congress takes its holiday recess to-morrow afternoon, as the nomination would have to go over a day and, consequently, till after the holidays, upon a single objection by a Senator. Knowing this, the President may defer the nomina-

The Postmaster-general and the President have both promised the Senators, if not also Mr. Bynum, to make the removal and appoint Mr. Sahm. It was hard work to induce the Postmaster-general to make this promise, and then to "bamboozle" the President into it, but it was finally accomplished. These three supporters of the unconditional repeal of the silver law, these three old free silver men have, in view of the coming struggle on the tariff bill and financial measures, a strong "pull" on the chief ex-

tion until Congress reconvenes on Jan. 4.

ecutive at this juncture. There seems to be little doubt to-night that Thompson must go and Sahm chosen without much, if any, further lelay. There have been rumors of this accomplishment affoat frequently of late, but they were promptly denied by Voorhees, Turple, Bynum & Co., and were too unreliable for publication, but this one sticks. It is not denied and, unless a cog slips somewhere, Indianapolis will have named as her post-master Mr. Albert Sahm within a fortnight, possibly this week.

THE PLUS TREE SHAKEN. dicted for embezzling \$25,000 to-day by the

trict of South Carolina; John Russell, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Natchez, Miss.; William Hailmann, of Indiana, to be superintendent

of Indian schools.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—W. T. Skelton, of Colorado, at Akron, Col.; Rush Culver, of Michigan, at Marquette, Mich.; A. D. Hill, of South Dakota, at Huron, S. D.; J. B. Hanten, of South Dakota, at Watertown, S. D.; C. B. Barrett, of South Dakota, at Aberdeen, S. D.; C. A. Kelly, of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Frank Mills of Wyoming at Evanston Wyo. Mills, of Wyoming, at Evanston, Wyo.

To be Registers of Land Offices—John
Patterson, of Michigan, at Grayling, Mich.; J. W. Ferguson, of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb.; M. W. Sheaf, of South Dakota, at Watertown, S. D.; A. Boynton, of South Dakota, at Mitchell, S. D.; J. M. Davis, of South Dakota, at Huron, S. D.; William A. riecker, of Wyoming, at Evanston, Wyo; E. F. Johnston, of Wyoming, at

Among the postmasters nominated were the following:

Illinois—Charles N. Smith, at Blevidere; Charles F. Ballweg, at Edwardsville; Frank G. Wood, at Girard; F. H. Dononue, at Freeport; Lewis McCoy, at Golconda; John H. Schulte, at Havana; P. L. McNabb, at McLeansboro; B. C. Altensworth, at Pekin; E. B. McClanahan, at Waukegan. Indiana-Charles Spinney, at Goodland;

Eugene Lewis, at Greenfield. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be embassador of the United States to Italy; John B. Riley, of New York, to be consulgeneral at Ottawa; James H. Forney, of Idaho, attorney of the United States for the district of of Idaho.

It will not be known whether Mr. Hornblower is to be Justice of the Supreme Court until after the Christmas holidays. The Senate judiciary committee, when it adjourned Monday, adjourned not to meet again until the 8th of January, which is the first regular meeting day of the committee after the reconvening of Congress. The committee has been unfortunate in its efforts to secure a full attendance ever since the nomination was made, and this fact has given the members of the committee a plausible explanation for the delay in reporting upon the nomination. It is understood that there has never been a vote upon the question of the nomination in discussed the nomination very seriously there is no doubt. The expressions have, however, been so indefinite that it is quite doubtful whether any one of the members of the committee could say how any other member will vote when the test shall be reached. It is known, however, that there is a very general disposition in the com-

mittee to doubt the expediency of the ap-There are no charges against Judge Hornblower, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and the criticisms of the appointment as made in the committee have generally taken the shape of the expression of doubt as to the propriety of the appointment on the ground that Mr. Hornblower has not had the experience as a lawyer and public man to justify his being singled out for this great distinction. It is urged that some other man of greater distinction might have been found in the Eastern cirfor the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The same element who make this criticism admit that Mr. Hornblower is a man of good character, and they themselves raise the question whether it is not better to accept the appointment than to take the chances upon getting a man who might be even less acceptable. The continued delay of the committee leads to the suggestion, however, that the nomination may be adversely reported upon, and it has even been suggested that the President may be advised to send n another nomination without putting the Hornblower nomination to the test of a vote. Those who know the President best, however, doubt whether the committee would feel justified in making such a suggestion, and especially whether, if it should be made, it would be favorably received. It is believed that he would prefer to have the nomination passed upon in the regular-

SCORED BY WAUGH.

The Pension-Spy System Denounced by an Indiana Representative. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Representative Waugh has taken a very prominent part in the debates in the House during the past two days upon the pension question. He opened out by proposing as an amendment to the measure making an extra appropriation of \$200,000 for special examiners in the field, his bill, reported some time ago by your correspondent, providing that in all cases where written charges or information have been, or may be, made by letter or otherwise, tending to defeat the granting of a pension, or to the continuation of a pension already granted upon any grounds whatever, which are deemed sufficient by the Pension Bureau to warrant an investigation, the Commissioner of Pensions shall, before investigation is made, furnish the applicant or pensioner a copy of such charges or information, together with the names of the person or persons making them, and such applicant or pensioner shall be given an opportunity to be heard respecting such charges or information, and that no charges or information tending to defeat the granting of or the continuation of a pension already granted, whether made by an officer or employe of the government or private citizen, shall be considered unless in writing and signed by the person or persons making them.

In his remarks on the subject Judge Waugh says, among other things: "The whole object or purpose of this increase of appropriation for special examiners is patent, and I am surprised that any Repub-Hean can support it. It is to pay the spies, the secret agents to be put on the track of the old soldier to shadow him, in his outgoing and his incoming: and in case be should eat a hearty meal or draw a full breath he does it under the penalty of suspicion of his pension. Why, I was pleased the other day, when the evidence of this House was taken on the proposition or assertion by the executive that thousands of communities all over this country have their well-known pension frauds. When the 356 members of this House were put on the stand and the question was put to them by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) as to the truth of that proposition, weevery one of us-sat as dumb as a cheep before the shearer and opened not our mouths, excepting the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Livingston); and I would like to see the squad of soldiers that would be left after the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Livingston) had gone through and separated all those that he considered to be frauds. There would not be a corporal's guard left. and they, under the estimation of the gentleman, would be under susticion. I protest in behalf of every soldier in Indiana against this legislation as an outrage against common fairness and decency." Judge Waugh's amendment was substituted by a proposition to make pensions a vested right, and granting authority for the pensioner to prove this right in the Court of Claims, but it was the plethora of amendments and strong speeches, such as

Judge Waugh contributed, that scored the success of the Republican fight for the sol-The special examination service of the pension bureau has been seriously crippled by the lack of congressional appropriations for the work and it is possible that all field work will be abandoned within two months. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$200,000. At the time this was made there were five thousand cases pending special examination. Since then the number has increased to 18,200. This increase is due largely to the employment, up to several months ago, of the entire office force in the adjudication of these claims under the act of June 27, 1890. Examiners have not been able to handle old war cases during the past few years, and claims of this class have been accumulating in the files. The work of the examiners is at least a year in arrears. There are 246 examiners in the field and the expenses per month average \$30,000. At this rate the funds are expected to be exhausted in the beginning of February. Unless the appropriation is increased the entire field force will be called into the office and the dismissal of all of them, numbering 246, will be recommended by Captain Fritts, the chief of the division. Of the total number of cases now being investigated by examiners. there are three thousand in which fraud is

Divided Among Eleven.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.-Joseph L. Hall, the safe manufacturer, dfed four years ago. His widow, Sarah J. Hall, died very recently. Their joint estate of more than a million dollars went to probate today. It is unincumbered, and it goes to their eleven children, all of whom are liv-

Another Sharp Letter from Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stevens.

Some of the President's Statements Flatly Contradicted and Others Sharply Criticised.

AN INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY

There Is Nothing in American History More Shameful,

Mr. Stevens Says, than the Attempt to Restore Liliuokalani and Crush Out Liberty in Hawaii.

ing of the Boston marines Jan. 16, I only did what had been done in a previous Hawaiian crisis by Commander Woodward, on the request of Minister Merrill, acting under the Cleveland-Bayard order, Aug. 1, CHARGES GROSSLY UNTRUE

Wiltse and Stevens Had No Hand in the Revolution.

Both Were Absent from Honolulu for Ten Days Before the Outbreak, and Knew Nothing About It.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 20.-Ex-Minister Stevens to-night made the following reply to President Cleveland's message and his criticism of Mr. Stevens's official conduct: "Only once in our political history has a majority of the Congress of the United States solemnly resolved in favor of impeaching the occupant of the executive chair. Probably it was well that the effort to remove Andrew Johnson from his office was arrested just on the brink of success. The great reluctance of the conservative men of the country to remove the chief executive for abuse of power seems to have encouraged President Cleveland to resort to the extraordinary measure of overturning the provisional government of Hawaii, while as much as possible concealing his arbitrary design from the American

Congress and the American people. "Look at the historical facts dispassionately, and no one will deny that the lines of usurpation and injustice on which President Cleveland and the Secretary of State have acted since the 7th of March last, coupled with the ex parte star chamber course of Commissioner Blount relative to the accepted testimony of Liliuokalani's fallen and corrupt Ministers are more sweeping and hostile to Anglo Saxon liberty than the acts of George III and the Lord North Ministry which drove the American colonies to successful revolt.

"There is nothing in American history more shameful in its scope of injustice and tyranny than the attempt of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to crush out liberty and American interests in Hawaii by the threat to restore the extinct Hawalian monarchy by force of arms or by diplomatic chicanery and pressure more infamous, if possible, than the use of

"President Cleveland's recent special message in which he so severely criticises the course of the recent American minister at Honolulu is but a feeble repetition of the statement of Secretary Gresham, previously published. In my answer to Blount's report, extensively published in the United States, I showed conclusively, as Minister Thurston and other thoroughly responsible witnesses have shown, that the allegations in that report against the official conduct of Captain Wiltse and myself are grossly untrue, are in manifest antagonism to all reasonable probabilities and the logic of the situation in Honolulu in January last. President Cleveland's grossly untrue and shamefully unjust allegation against myself and the naval commander rests entirely on the statements of the notoriously corrupt Ministers of the fallen Queen, of Wilson, the Queen's favorite, and other thoroughly dis-

CLEVELAND CONTRADICTED. "I repeat here, and it has been amply verified again and again, that neither by force nor by threat of force, nor by any action of mine, was the fall of the monarchy precipitated. From the hour which I entered on my duties at the head of the United States legation to the termination of my official responsibility I maintained the determination to call on the naval commander for aid only in the event that American life and property were in danger. Cautiously, but firmly, perhaps some times too silently, I made this my fixed rule of action, not only to the representatives of the Queen, but to the leaders of the parties who saw no safe alternative for the welfare of the islands but in total abolishment of the monarchy.

"If President Cleveland sees fit to make a point against my official conduct, that months before events of last Jaunary I had advocated annexation, he deliberately conceals that what I said in my dispatch in November, 1892, was a confidential statement to the Department of State of the true condition of affairs in Hawaii, a report of facts which, by the established rules and practice of diplomacy, I was in duty bound to make known to my government. At that date my opinions were so privately held that both in Honolulu and California it was believed that the American minister was averse to annexation.

"For months prior to the date of this dispatch there had been a continual struggle between the Legislature and the Queen as to their respective rights regarding the constitution and the responsibilities of the Cabinet Ministry after the Ministry had been appointed in defiance of the votes of the Legislature and of responsible public opinion. The Queen, her immoral favorite, Wilson, and the lottery ring, openly defied the Legislature and the property holders of the islands. Only the remarkable selfpossession of the respectable and responsible men of the islands prevented an outbreak and the overthrow of the monarchy at an earlier day. The self-possession and forbearance of the men thus defied by the monarchy and its parasites were remarkable, considering that they were enduring abuses and scandals which no American city or State would tolerate thirty days. But when the Queen and her favorite, Wilson, yielded by the appointment of the Jones-Wilcox Cabinet, men of the highest respectability and responsibility, three of them men of wealth, wishing not for office, confidently reached the conclusion, as the close of the Legislature was near, that the Ministry would be able to carry on the government safely for the following eighteen months and until the election of a new Legislature.

"In this belief I left Honolulu in the steamer Boston Jan. 4 on a trip to Hilo, 250 miles from Honolulu, the first time for many months when I had deemed it safe | plain as day,

to leave Honolulu. In the ten days of our absence from the legation I had known no

more of what had been transpiring in Hon-

olulu than though I had been at that tim

in Washington. Captain Wiltse and myseli

"I found the city in great excitement, and learned that for many days there had been an obvious desire for the return of

the Boston, and this desire was strong among the more thoughful supporters of

the monarchy, as well as among the great body of the responsible citizens. The surg-ing, irresistible tide of revolution was too

obvious to all persons not willfully blind I attempted to get access to the Queen and to try, by friendly advice, to arrest the revolution. It was too late. The mobs of

royal retainers were already gathering at the palace to aid the Queen to carry out her plan of overturning the Constitution. What took place at the palace that after-noon of Jan. 14 ended the Hawaiian mon-

"I will not here repeat what I before said to the American public as to the falsity of

the charge that the Queen was driven from

her throne by the American force or by the threat of the American force in any

form or manner whatever. As to the land-

1889. The following is the language of Min-ister Merrill's report to the Department of

State: 'As many alarming reports were coming to the legation, I at once requested Commander Woodward to send to the lega-

tion a body of marines, which request he

of the marines on the street and at the legation had a favorable effect on the pop-

LOCATION OF THE MARINES.

"At that time the United States legation

was near the royal palace at a less dis-

tance than the Arion Hall, of which Cleve-

land and Blount speak. Of the hall I

had never heard until a lodging-place was

needed for the marines after they landed-

accurate map just received from Honolulu

it is obvious that this hall does not com-

mand the palace. The President's state-

ment that the three points at which our

small naval force was placed were not

favorably chosen for the protection of

American life and property is radically an

error, as all know who are familiar with

the map and the buildings in Honolulu

Americans are reported as going in all

the various sections of the city. Besides,

the Cleveland-Bayard dispatch of July 12

1887, instructs the minister and naval com-

arrangements for the establishment of a

citizens gathered with their rifles and

"There never was a more preposterous

archy was overturned by United States

forces was and is put forth for the sole

purpose of bringing discredit on the pre-

ceding administration at Washington, and

on the action of the foreign relations com-

mittee of the United States Senate in favor

of annexation. It remains to be seen if the

American Congress and American people

will approve the conspiracy to make war

on the provisional government at Ha-

wall and use the military forces of the

United States, or the diplomatic pressure

of the United States for the restoration of

a semi-barbarous Queen, in wanton defi-

ance of the best American opinions and

WILLIS'S CONVERSION.

Why He Is Not in Sympathy with the

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 20,-Mrs. Mead,

the wife of Professor Mead, of the Univer-

sity of Michigan, and a sister of W. B.

Castle, of Honolulu, the well-known revo-

lutionist, in an interview with a reporter

to-day, said that her friend who wrote her

from Honolulu thinks that Minister Willis

became disgusted with the royalists as soon

as he found what position they held in the

community there. Mrs. Mead says: "My

friend is a Hawaiian, and that means as

much there as American does here, and

does not refer to color. Her whole family

are Hawaiians, and were loyal to the monarchy of the dynasty of

Kamehameha. III. He was a king.

The present royal family have none of the attributes of royalty except licentiousness

and greed. The revolution was not against

and corruption of the court. They do not

care what style of government they have.

so that it is a good one. All the better

classes of the community, without respect

to color, were opposed to the Queen. She

was not only corrupt and immoral herself.

her. She wanted to undo all that the mis-

that the children of those missionaries, and

all who wished to see the country go for-

ward instead of backward, rebelled? My

friend says Minister Willis has seen all

people who have made Hawaii what it is,

and have determined to prevent its undoing

SHE DID NOT CONFESS.

Mrs. Addie Irvine Always Insisted She

Was Innocent of Wrong Doing.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 20 .- In

the Irvine divorce case to-day Rae Cam-

eron, of Lincoln, Neb., testified she met

Mrs. Irvine in Montgomery's rooms three

times before the couple went to Colorado.

Edward L. Simon, a bricklayer, of Lincoln,

declared he saw Montgomery and Mrs.

Irvine together in the woods near Lincoln

in July, 1889. W. H. Irvine admitted, on

cross-examination relative to the interview

with his wife in Chicago in May, 1892, which

was followed by his killing Montgomery,

that she did not confess on that occasion

criminally intimate, but that she always

denied it to him and her mother. Several

letters written by Irvine to his wife, but

addressed to his little daughter, prior to his

nurder trial, were read to show that he

always represented to her that they would

come together again, and, further, that he

was doing all in his power to extort from

ner a confession of intimacy with Mont-

gomery, whom he killed. Letters were also

introduced in evidence that were written

ounsel for Irvine in his murder trial, to

Mrs. Irvine to show that he was doing all

n his power to obtain a confession, or, at

least, a complete statement as to her con-

nection with Montgomery. Mrs. Irvine al-

A NEGRO'S VISION.

Saw a Meteor or Comet with the Word

"Prepare" Outlined in Fire.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.-A curi-

vening, and no one seems able to deter-

eye witness says it had the appearance of

a large star with a tail, which seemed about

one hundred yards long. The "business

end" finally burst, leaving a trail of fire

behind of many beautiful colors. One

colored astronomer says he saw the letters

"W. W." distinctly outlined, while another

ways proclaimed her innocence.

by attorney N. C. Abbott, of Lincoln, Neb.

at the cost of their lives."

his and cannot but sympathize with the

sionaries had done, and what wonder, then,

but wanted to drag the nation down with

monarchy, but against the immorality

Deposed Queen.

rings that surrounded the Queen.

to support her?

antecedents.'

a hall that I have never yet seen. By an

promptly complied with. The appearance

archy forever.

AT BAILWAY NEWS STANDS ON TBAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS

on the Boston, arrived in the harbor of Honolulu in the forenoon of Jan. 14. I was Annual Report of Secretary of completely taken by surprise at what the Queen, the palace associates and the lottery gang had accomplished in ten days. The remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce, of the numerous petitions of some of the best people of the islands, both whites and natives, and the earnest pleadings of those who had previously adhered to the monarchy, had been defiantly disregarded. the Treasury Carlisla .

Lucid Statement of Present Conditions and More or Less Radical Suggestions as to the Future.

BOND ISSUE RECOMMENDED

He Thinks \$200,000,000 Three-Per-Cents. Could Be Floated.

But if Congress Doesn't Care to Make a Big Loan He Wants Permission to Borrow Small Amounts.

NEEDS OF THE CURRENCY

Changes That the Secretary Believes Would Be Beneficial.

Plea for Tariff Revision-Ad Valorem Duties, Income Tax and a Heavier Charge on Whisky Favored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The annual report of Secretary Carlisle was sent to both house of Congress to-day. The document is a very thorough and exhaustive review of the condition of the government's finances, and contains various recommendations for the relief of the treasury. The Secretary discusses at considerable length the following general topics, viz., condition of the treasury, currency legislation and review of the revenue laws. What the Secretary has to say on the questions follows:

mander to maintain public order, to protect American life and property, and to "During the first five months of the prespreserve public order. Especially to preent fiscal year the expenditures of the govvent incendiarism during the night, it was ernment have exceeded its receipts to the necessary that the naval marines should be amount of \$29,918,095.66. There has been not only a decrease of receipts, but also an in-"The representations of the President that the Queen and Wilson had sufficient crease of expenditures during this period. as compared with the corresponding five montas of the last fiscal year. The revenues force in the limited area of the police station to sustain the monarchy, is nofrom customs have fallen off \$23,589,829,74. toriously absurd to all honest persons acquainted with the facts. If the Queen had this force, why did it not appear while from internal taxes \$7,866,667.96, and from miscellaneous receipts \$324,152.39. The exthe outraged people were openly holding penditures on account of the War Departthe great mass meeting and making their ment in the execution of contracts made during the last fiscal year have increased new government? Why did Wilson and \$6,162,132.42; on account of the Navy Dehis so-called force wait until the outraged partment, for the same reason, the increase has been \$1,912,289.31; on account of Indians, bottled them up in the police station house? \$536,078.55, and on account of interest, \$69,-Why did the Queen's representatives call 450.25; but there have been reductions in at the United States legation on the 17th some other branches of the public service and ask the aid of the United States forces to the amount of \$6,352,206, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The result of these changes is that on the 1st day asumption than this assertion of the of December, 1893, the actual net balance President, that the Queen, on Jan. 17, in the treasury, after deducting the bank had ample force to sustain her and to ennote five-per-cent. redemption fund, outable her to carry on the government. This standing drafts and checks, disbursing offistudiously maintained assumption of the cers' balances, agency accounts and the gold reserve, was only \$11,038,448.25, and of President is based on the testimony of the notoriously corrupt representatives of the the total amount held \$12,347,517.80 was in subsidiary silver and minor coins. The charge that the Hawaiian mon-

"It may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances and consequent business depression have been realized, and that the condition wi be much more favorable hereafter for th collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the government, but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have, therefore, estimated a probable deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year, and if Congress concurs in this view of the situation it will be incumbent upon it to make some provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable by this action or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time it would be require by the imposition and collection of additional taxes. I recommend that the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875, which confers authority on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell, at not less than par in coin, bonds to an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000, bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be per-mitted to use from time to time such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiency in the public revenue that may occur during the fiscal year 1894

"The section referred to provides that, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorto time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national

PRESENT BOND ACTS. "The bonds authorized by act of July 14, 1870, are described as follows:

"First-Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000, in such forms as the Secretary may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per

"Second-Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate \$300,000,000, the same in all respects as those above described, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4% per cent. per annum.

"Third-Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000,000, the same in all respects as above described, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per

cent, per annum. "In the present condition of the public credit nothing less than the existence of a great and pressing financial emergency would, in my opinion, justify the issue or sale of any of these classes of bonds. On the first class the interest would amount at the maturity of the bonds, to one-half the principal; on the second it would amount to more than two-thirds of the principal, and on the third class it would exceed the principal by 20 per cent. If any one of these methods of raising money were now presented as an original measure for consideration in Congress I am satisfied it would not receive the approval of that body of the people. Whatever may have been their merits nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the credit of the government was, to a certain extent, impaired by the existence of a large interestbearing public debt and the general use of a depreciated paper currency, not then redeemable in any kind of coin, our financial standing is now so high that our public obligations, bearing any of the rates of interest authorized by the law referred to, would have to be sold at a premium so great as to prevent large classes of our people, who might otherwise invest in them, from becoming puchasers. The United States four-per-cent, bonds payable in 1907 are now selling at a rate which yields investors less than 3 per cent, upon their cost, and I am confident that a bond bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, payable quarterly, and redeemable at the option of the government after five years, could be readily sold at par in our own

"If the authority now existing should be so modified as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in denominations or sums of twenty-five dollars and its multiples tehy could be readily disposed of through the subtreasuries and postoffices without the agency or intervention of banks or other financial institutions and without the payment of commissions. Such bonds would afford to the people at large an opportunity to convert their surplus earnings into a form of security which, while it says the word "Prepare" was there as | would be perfectly safe, would not only increase in value by reason of accumulating

Many Offices Fall to Democrats-Wayne MacVeagh Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

W. H. Brawley, of South Carolina, to be United States district judge for the dis- ing.